Invertebrate Data Sheets

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	<u>nvertebrates</u>	
1.	Kingdom Animalia	,
2.	Phylum Arthropoda	See
3.	Class Insecta	
4.	Order Hymenoptera	
5.	Family Formicidae	
6.	Genus	
7.	Species	Common Name Ant - Mound Builder
	Primary Habitat	
ο.	Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, me	adow) savannan, meadow
9.	Actual Location	
10.	Description of "Home" mounds as high as	2' and as wide as 5'
11.	Needs/Preferences well-drained prairie soil	
	Physical Characteristics	
	Number of segments or body sections thre	e
13.	Number of legs_six	
14.	Antennae (Describe) active, segmented, ha	airless
15.	Color_red/brown/black	
16.	Size 1 cm	
17.	Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) hard chitinou	s exoskeleton
18.	Markings/Shape	
	A. Appendages	
	B. Body	ŭ
	C. Head	
	D. Wings	
	Behavior	
19.	Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night)	
20.	Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc.	
21.	Symbiotic relationships (Is there another	animal or plant this
	creature must live near?)	
	Reproduction	
	Livebearing or Egg Laying egg layers	
23.	Development (complete, incomplete metan	
24	Complete metamorphosis Breeding Conditions, queen lays eggs in c	
		CHANNET TOMUSOO BU MOICE

25.	Male/Female Differences
	Food/Feeding Habits
26.	Specific foodsCarnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc
28.	Food source(s)
	Fascinating Facts
29.	
30.	
31.	
In its	Adaptations your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet needs. List at least three ways.
1	
2	
3	
4	
<u>-</u>	

<u>Invertebrates</u>	
1. Kingdom <u>Animalia</u>	
2. Phylum <u>Arthropoda</u>	
3. ClassInsecta	OT THE
4. Order Homoptera	
5. Family Aphidae	
6. Genus	
7. Species	Common Name Aphids
Primary Habitat 8. Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, m to dry habitats	eadow) aphid types in mesic
9. Actual Location (soil, tree, beneath rotted lo	g, etc.) plants
 Description of "Home" on primary host - host 	secondary host - primary
11. Needs/Preferences_must live in associat	on with specific host plant
А	
Dhariad Observed 1.1	
Physical Characteristics	han a second of
12. Number of segments or body sections13. Number of legssix	nree-winged form
14. Antennae (Describe) two smooth/curved	hack over body
15. Color white - reddish waxy	Dack Over Dody
16. Size usually less than 3 mm	
17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) soft body/pe	ar shape
18. Markings/Shape	
A. Appendages two antennae/six legs/tw	o comicles near posterior end
B. Body <u>pear-shaped</u>	
C. Head eves adjacent to antenna	
D. Wings <u>distinct venation/generall</u>	v held vertically to body
Behavior	
19. Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) gr	eatest activity - day
20. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. colonie	s - also often associated with ants
21. Symbiotic relationships (Is there another	animal or plant this
creature must live near?) particular ho	st plants/ants (tended to like herds of
cows by ant colonies	
Reproduction	
22. Livebearing or Egg Laying egg layers	
23. Development (complete, incomplete meta	amorphosis, etc.) eggs over winter and
•	· / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /

hatch into immature females: parthenogenesis (without fertilization)
24. Breeding Conditions ants often collect aphid eggs and protect them
over winter
25. Male/Female Differences only females are produced parthenogenetically:
after 2-3 generations, males are produced which mate and lay more eggs
Food/Feeding Habits
26. Specific foods plant feeders
27. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. herbivore
28. Food source(s) migrate from plant to plant depending on stage of life
28. 1 ood source(s) Inigrate nom blant to plant deponding on stage or me
Ecocinating Ecots
Fascinating Facts
29. cause serious damage to cultivated plants
30. soft bodied - somewhat pear shaped
30. Soft bodied - Softiewhat bear Shabed
21 discharge from onus a clear watery liquid - honovdow
31. discharge from anus a clear watery liquid - honeydew
ants feed on honedew (see reproduction)
A. J 4 . 4
Adaptations
In your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet
its needs. List at <u>least</u> three ways.
1
2
3.
•
ANNO 1 MARIE DE LA COMPANIO DE LA C
Aphids 2265

_	Invertebrates [
1 1	Kingdom Animalia	
	PhylumArthropoda	
	Class Insecta	
4. (Order Hymenoptera	
5.	Family Bombidae	
6. (Genus Bombus	λ /
7. \$	Species	Common Name Bumble Bee
	Primary Habitat Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, mea	dow) all sections
	where flowers are in bloom Actual Location (soil, tree, beneath rotted log	ata) decerted
9. /	mouse nest or fields, sometimes undergroup	
10	. Description of "Home" underground char	
10.	grass and roots	libel lined with line
11	. Needs/Preferences <u>young queens hibern</u>	ate through winter
	in sheltered areas	
	11 0 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	
	Physical Characteristics	
	. Number of segments or body sections	three
	Number of legs six	
14.	. Antennae (Describe) two	
	. Color black with vellow markings	
16.	. Size 15-25 mm	
16. 17.	Size 15-25 mm Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) hairy	
17.	. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) hairy	
17.	 Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) hairy Markings/Shape A. Appendages "pollen baskets" along side 	es of hind leas
17.	 Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) hairy Markings/Shape A. Appendages "pollen baskets" along side 	es of hind leas
17.	 Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) hairy Markings/Shape A. Appendages "pollen baskets" along side B. Body black, with stiff, yellow hair 	es of hind leas
17.	 Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) hairy Markings/Shape A. Appendages "pollen baskets" along side B. Body black, with stiff, yellow hai C. Head 	es of hind legs
17.	 Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) hairy Markings/Shape A. Appendages "pollen baskets" along side B. Body black, with stiff, yellow hair 	es of hind legs
17. 18.	 Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) hairy Markings/Shape A. Appendages "pollen baskets" along side B. Body black, with stiff, yellow hai C. Head 	es of hind legs
17. 18.	Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) hairy Markings/Shape A. Appendages "pollen baskets" along side B. Body black, with stiff, yellow hai C. Head D. Wings Behavior	es of hind legs rs
17. 18.	Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) hairy Markings/Shape A. Appendages "pollen baskets" along side B. Body black, with stiff, yellow hai C. Head D. Wings Behavior Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) da	es of hind legs rs ytime
17. 18. 19. 20.	Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) hairy Markings/Shape A. Appendages "pollen baskets" along side B. Body black, with stiff, yellow hai C. Head D. Wings Behavior Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) da Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. co	es of hind legs rs ytime lonial animal or plant this creature must
17. 18. 19. 20.	 Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) hairy Markings/Shape A. Appendages "pollen baskets" along side B. Body black, with stiff, yellow hai C. Head D. Wings Behavior Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) da Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. co Symbiotic relationships (Is there another a live near?) 	es of hind legs rs ytime lonial animal or plant this creature must
17. 18. 19. 20. 21.	Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) hairy Markings/Shape A. Appendages "pollen baskets" along side B. Body black, with stiff, yellow hai C. Head D. Wings Behavior Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) da Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. co	es of hind legs rs ytime lonial animal or plant this creature must

	complete metamorphosis
24.	Breeding Conditions in the spring eggs are laid into pollen-filled wax cells
25.	Male/Female Differences
	Food/Feeding Habits
26.	Specific foods nectar and pollen
27.	Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. herbivore
28.	Food source(s) flowering plants
	Fascinating Facts
29	
20	
30	
31.	
	Adaptations
•	your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet
	needs. List at <u>least</u> three ways.
1	it has a sting which can inject venom into their enemies
	their stings can be reused, unlike that of the honey bee
۷	their stilligs can be redsed. Utilike that of the honey bee
3.	they visit flowers that other types of bees won't, such as red
<u> </u>	clover
4	these are our native bees, whereas honey bees are introduced from
	Europe
	Maria A 200
Bur	mble Bee 2009

	<u>invertet</u>	rates		
1.	Kingdom	Animalia		
2.	Phylum	Arthropoda		
3.	Class	Insecta		
4.	Order	Homoptera		
5.	Family	Cicadidae		
6.	Genus	Stictocephala		Common Name Cicada Nymph
7 .	Species			
	Section of	,		adow) all habitats
9.			_	etc.)
10		<u>live entirely undergroun</u> on of "Home" they bu		oh tunnels to food sources
			 	
11	Needs/Pri	afaranaan naad add	vanista face	i supply
1 1	. 110000	elelerices <u>lieeu au</u> e	AUDAIG IOO	
	. 1100001	elelerices <u>lieed ade</u>		
	Physic	al Characteristics		
12	Physic:	al Characteristics of segments or body sec	tionst	hree
12	Physic: Number of	al Characteristics of segments or body sec	tions <u>t</u>	hre o six
12 13 14	Physical Number of Number of Antennae	al Characteristics of segments or body sec of legs	tionst	hree
12 13 14 15 16	Physic: Number of Number of Antennae Color Size	al Characteristics of segments or body sec of legs (Describe) usually b	tionst prown nately 2.5 (hree six cm (one inch)
12 13 14 15 16 17	Physic: Number of Number of Antennae Color Size Exoskele	al Characteristics of segments or body sec of legs (Describe) usually body approximation/Skin (Describe)	tionst prown nately 2.5 (hree six cm (one inch)
12 13 14 15 16 17	Physic: Number of Number of Antennae Color Size Exoskele Marking	al Characteristics of segments or body second legs (Describe) usually bapproxing ton/Skin (Describe) s/Shape	orown nately 2.5 o a hard skii	hree six cm (one inch)
12 13 14 15 16 17	Physic: Number of Number of Antennae Color Size Exoskele Marking A Append	al Characteristics of segments or body sec of legs (Describe) usually bapproxin ton/Skin (Describe) s/Shape dages	orown nately 2.5 (a hard skii	hree six cm (one inch)
12 13 14 15 16 17	Physic: Number of Antennae Color Size Exoskele Marking A Append B. Body	al Characteristics of segments or body second legs (Describe) usually becomes approximation/Skin (Describe) s/Shape dages	orown nately 2.5 d a hard skil	hree six cm (one inch)
12 13 14 15 16 17	Physic: Number of Antennae Color Size Exoskele Marking A. Append B. Body C. Head	al Characteristics of segments or body second legs (Describe) usually bapproximaton/Skin (Describe) s/Shape dages	orown nately 2.5 o a hard skii	hree six cm (one inch)
12 13 14 15 16 17	Physic: Number of Antennae Color Size Exoskele Marking A. Append B. Body C. Head	al Characteristics of segments or body second legs (Describe) usually bapproximaton/Skin (Describe) s/Shape dages	orown nately 2.5 o a hard skii	hree six cm (one inch)
12 13 14 15 16 17	Physic: Number of Antennae Color Size Exoskele Marking A. Append B. Body C. Head	al Characteristics of segments or body second legs (Describe)usually be approximation/Skin (Describe)s/Shape dages	orown nately 2.5 o a hard skii	hree six cm (one inch)
12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Physic: Number of Number of Antennae. Color Size Exoskele. Marking A. Append B. Body C. Head D. Wings Behavio.	al Characteristics of segments or body second legs (Describe)usually be approximation/Skin (Describe)s/Shape dages none of Activity (Time of Day/N	orown hately 2.5 da hard skil	hree six cm (one inch)
12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Physic: Number of Number of Antennae. Color Size Exoskele. Marking A. Append B. Body C. Head D. Wings Behavioron. Periods of Lives alo.	al Characteristics of segments or body second legs (Describe)usually be approximation/Skin (Describe)s/Shape dages none f Activity (Time of Day/None, colonies, pairs, etc	orown nately 2.5 (a hard skii	both lives alone
12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Physic: Number of Number of Antennae. Color Size Exoskele. Marking A. Append B. Body C. Head D. Wings Behavior. Periods of Lives aloo. Symbiotics	al Characteristics of segments or body second legs	orown hately 2.5 ca hard skill	both lives alone animal or plant this creature must
12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	Physic: Number of Number of Antennae. Color Size Exoskele. Marking A. Append B. Body C. Head D. Wings Behavior. Periods of Lives aloo. Symbiotics	al Characteristics of segments or body second legs (Describe)usually be approximation/Skin (Describe)s/Shape dages none f Activity (Time of Day/None, colonies, pairs, etc	orown hately 2.5 ca hard skill	both lives alone animal or plant this creature must
12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Physic: Number of Number of Antennae. Color Size Exoskele. Marking A. Append B. Body C. Head D. Wings Behavior. Periods of Lives aloo. Symbiotic near?)	al Characteristics of segments or body second legs (Describe) usually be approximation/Skin (Describe) s/Shape dages none or of Activity (Time of Day/Nee, colonies, pairs, etc., ic relationships (Is there	orown hately 2.5 c a hard skil	both lives alone animal or plant this creature must
12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 live	Physic: Number of Number of Antennae Color Size Exoskele Marking A. Append B. Body C. Head D. Wings_ Behavior Periods of Lives alor In Symbiotic enear?) Reproductive bearing.	al Characteristics of segments or body second legs	orown hately 2.5 c a hard skill light) e another	both lives alone animal or plant this creature must

24.	Breeding Conditions eggs pressed into bark c ing stems. hatch within several weeks
25.	Male/Female Differences
27	Food/Feeding Habits Specific foods nymphs feed entirely on sap from plant roots Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. herbivore Food source(s) plant roots
29.	Fascinating Facts
30.	
31.	
In ite	Adaptations your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet needs. List at least three ways. specialized front pair of legs for borrowing
1	
2	a piercing mouth part to pierce root tissue
3.	lives below ground where it has adapted to darkness, dampness, and soil conditions and structure

Cicada Nymphs

	<u>Invertebrates</u>	
1.	Kingdom Animalia	
••	7.11.19.10.11	TEN TO
2.	Phylum Arthropoda	
3.	Class Crustacea	The Part of the Pa
	•	
4.	Order <u>Decapoda</u>	The state of the s
		a a
5.	Family	
6.	Genus	
_		Common Name Cravfish
7.	Species	
	m. 1	
_	Primary Habitat	
8.	Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, me	eadow) all habitats
_	Actual Location (2011 to 2011	
9.	Actual Location (soil, tree, beneath rotted lo	g, etc.)
10	on soil, below soil in burrows, and in wa	
10.	Description of "Home" a burrow in the soil.	sometimes with a soil
44	covering or mound covering the top entra	ance
11.	Needs/Preferences moisture to prevent	its gills from drying
	Physical Characteristics	•
12.	Number of segments or body sections th	ree
13.	Number of legs ten	
14.	Antennae (Describe) two	
16.	Size to six inches or long	er
17.	Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) present	
	Markings/Shape	
	A. Appendages	
	B. Body	
	C. Head	
	D. Wings	
	Behavior	
	Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night)	isually noctumal
20.	Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc.	lone
21	Symbiotic relationships (Is there another	animal or plant this procture must
انح	near?)	animal or plant this creature must
	(ieal:)	
	Reproduction	
22		
22. 22	Livebearing or Egg Laying egg layer	
23 .	Development (complete, incomplete metar	
	young resemble the adult	·
44.	Breeding Conditions usually during spr	ina

<u>25.</u>	Male/Female Differences
	Food/Feeding Habits Specific foods omnivorous - any available plant and animal matter: loves earthworms
27.	Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. omnivore Food source(s)
	Fascinating Facts
31.	
In y	Adaptations your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet needs. List at <u>least</u> three ways. builds tunnels, burrows, and sometimes covers on burrows made of mud
2	specialized large pincers for defense and food gathering
3	can regenerate lost appendages, especially before the adult stage

Crayfish 2037

<u>Invertebrates</u>	
1. Kingdom Animalia	
2. Phylum Arthropoda	
3. Class Insecta	
4. Order Orthoptera	
5. Family Gryllidae	
6. Genus Gryllus	Common Name Cricket
7. Species <u>Gryllus pennsylvanicus</u>	Common Namo Choroc
Primary Habitat 8. Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, me	eadow) <u>all habitats</u>
9. Actual Location (soil, tree, beneath rotted loc	
	tic.
10. Description of "Home" under logs. stones.	or in soil ourrows
11. Needs/Preferences adequate food supp	nhv
11.1456031 1616161003	·
Physical Characteristics	
12. Number of segments or body sections	three
13. Number of legs six	
14. Antennae (Describe) long and tapering	
15. Color black to dark reddish brown	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
16. Size 12 mm or longer (up to one inc	ch or more)
17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) hard	
18. Markings/Shape	
A. Appendages	
B. Body	
C. Head	
D. Wings	
Behavior	
19. Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) bo	oth, but usually night
20. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. usually	alone: sometimes several
hide under a sheltered area	

21.	Symbiotic relationships (Is there another animal or plant this creature must live near?)
	Reproduction
22.	Livebearing or Egg Laying egg layer Development (complete, incomplete metamorphosis, etc.)
23.	Development (complete, incomplete metamorphosis, etc.)
	incomplete metamorphosis
24.	Breeding Conditions lays eggs in moist soil
<u></u>	Male/Female Differences
25.	Male Perrare Director ices
	Food/Feeding Habits
26.	Specific foods usually vegetable matter: sometimes carnivorous
	Carrie are, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. herbivore, sometimes
	cai ore
28.	Food source(s) terrestial
	Fascinating Facts
29.	
30.	
31.	
	A 1 1 - 42
	Adaptations
	your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet
its	needs. List at least three ways.
1	crickets that live near the soil are usually black or gray in color
_	
2	crickets that live above ground in plants are usually green
_	some crickets fly rather well to reach new feeding areas as well
ა	as to escape from predators
<u></u>	strong, jumping legs for quick escape from predators
4	Strong, jumping legs for quick escape from predators
5	the females of some species of crickets have a long ovipositor for
J	depositing eggs below the surface of the soil
	ACCOUNTED ASSOCIATION AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN

	Invertebrates	
1.	. Kingdom <u>Animalia</u>	
2.	. PhylumArthropoda	
3.	. ClassInsecta	
4.	. Order <u>Coleoptera</u>	
. "	Formite Observation	
Э.	. Family <u>Chrysomelidae</u>	
6	. Genus Chrysochus	
Ο.		ommon Name Dogbane Beetle
7.	. Species <u>Chrysochus</u> <u>auratus</u>	onmon Name Dogogne Beette
• •		•
	Primary Habitat	
8.	. Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, meado	ow) prairie savannah
	meadow	
9.	. Actual Location (soil, tree, beneath rotted log, e	etc.) on dogbane
10	Description of "Home" <u>feeds on leaves</u>	
	4.81-4-70-4-70-4-70-4-70-4-70-4-70-4-70-4-7	
- 11	Needs/Preferences lives only on dogbane	plants
	Physical Characteristics	
12	2. Number of segments or body sections thre	20
13	3. Number of legs six	
14	4. Antennae (Describe)	
16	6. Size nearly one and a half cm	
17	7. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe)	
18	8. Markings/Shape	
	A. Appendages	
	B. Body	
	C. Head	
	D. Wings	
	•	
	Behavior	
19.	Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) us	ually daytime
20.	 Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. var 	ries
21.	 Symbiotic relationships (Is there another ani 	mal or plant this creature
	must live near?)	
	Dames desait	
	Reproduction	
	2. Livebearing or Egg Laying egg layer	
23.	Development (complete, incomplete metamor	phosis, etc.)
	complete metamorphosis	

24.	Breeding Conditions
25.	Male/Female Differences
	Food/Feeding Habits
26.	Specific foods dogbane leaves only
27.	Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. herbivore
28.	Food source(s)
	Fascinating Facts
29.	
30.	
31.	
its	Adaptations your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet needs. List at <u>least</u> three ways.
1	jaws designed for chewing leaf tissue
2	adult stage coordinated with maturity of dogbane plant
_	
J	

<u>Invertebrates</u>	
1. Kingdom <u>Animalia</u>	
2. Phylum Arthropoda	
3. Class Insecta	
4. Order Odonata	
5. Family Aeshnidae	
6. Genus	
7. Species	Common Name <u>Dragonfly</u>
Primary Habitat	
8. Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, me	adow) all habitats
for the adult stage 9. Actual Location (soil, tree, beneath rotted to	a eta \ flies frach
· ·	
10. Description of "Home"	
11. Needs/Preferences eggs are laid in water	where they hatch and
the nymphs develop	
Physical Characteristics	
12. Number of segments or body sections thr	; 28
13. Number of legs six	
14. Antennae (Describe) short and bristle-li	
15. Color blue, green, or brown	
16. Size 57 - 120 mm	
17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) hard skin co	vering present
18. Markings/Shape	
A Assessables as	
R Rocky long and thin	
C. Head large eyes cover head	
D. Wings	
Behavior '	
19. Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) ac	lult - daytime: immature -
both day and night	
20. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. <u>alone an</u>	
21. Symbiotic relationships (Is there another must live near?)	•
Reproduction	
22. Livebearing or Egg Laying egg layer	
23. Development (complete, incomplete metar	morphosis, etc.)

	incomplete metamorphosis
24.	Breeding Conditions eggs laid into submerged plants
25.	Male/Female Differences
	Food/Feeding Habits
26.	Specific foods mosquitoes, flies
27.	Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. <u>carnivore</u>
28.	Food source(s) the immature nymph stage feeds underwater
	on invertebrates and small vertebrates (tadpoles, fish).
	Fascinating Facts
29.	
30.	
31.	
	Adaptations
	your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet
its	needs. List at <u>least</u> three ways.
1	the males fight for their mates, and then guard them during
	ega laying
2	they can detect and avoid polluted areas
3	they utilize terrestrial food suply when adults and the aquatic
	food supply in the nymph stage

Dragonfly

1	<u>invertebrates</u>	
	Kingdom Animalia	
		<i>-</i> √ .
2. 1	Phylum Arthropoda	
3 (Class Insecta	
J. \		
4	Order Coleoptera	
→. \	Older Coleoptels	
5 1	Family Socrabooides	
5. i	Family Scarabaeidae	
_	Convert Atmostics	
b. (Genus <u>Ataenius</u>	Common Name B
		Common Name <u>Dung Beetle or</u>
_		<u>Tumblebug</u>
7.	Species Ataenius cognatus	
	<u> </u>	
	Primary Habitat	
8. 9	Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, mea	dow) all habitats
9. /	Actual Location (soil, tree, beneath rotted log	, etc.) manure
10.	Description of "Home" manure (feces)	
11	Needs/Preferences hibernates under dr	v cow manure
	The strate of th	J. V. T. 11154 W. W.
	Physical Characteristics	
40	Physical Characteristics	
	Number of segments or body sections three sections	
	Antennae (Describe) two	
	Color reddish black	<u> </u>
	Size 4.8 - 5.1 mm	
	Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe)	
	Markings/Shape	
	A. Appendages	
	B. Body	
	C. Head	
	D. Wings	
	•	
1	Behavior	
	Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night)	noctumal
	Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. <u>variable</u>	
21.	Symbiotic relationships (Is there another a	
	must live near?) cows	<u> </u>
	· · ·	
	Reproduction	·
22.	Livebearing or Egg Laying egg layer	
	Development (complete, incomplete metam	omhosis etc.)

	complete metamorphosis
24.	Breeding Conditions
25.	Male/Female Differences
	Food/Feeding Habits
26.	Specific foods manure
27.	Camivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. omnivore
28.	Food source(s) feces
	Fascinating Facts
29.	
30.	
31.	
its	Adaptations your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet needs. List at <u>least</u> three ways. utilizes a food source not preferred by many other organisms
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
2	
3	
_	

Dung Beetle or Tumblebug

22/3

<u>invertebrates</u>	
1. Kingdom <u>Animalia</u>	
2. Phylum Annelida	-
3. Class	
4. Order	
5. Family	
6. Genus	Common Name Entracheous
7. Species	
Primary Habitat 8. Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, me	adow) moist habitats
Actual Location (soil, tree, beneath rotted log usually moist soil	g, etc.)
10. Description of "Home"	
11. Needs/Preferences	
·	
Physical Characteristics	a comparted worm
12. Number of segments or body sectionsa	
12. Number of segments or body sections13. Number of legs none	
 12. Number of segments or body sections	
 12. Number of segments or body sections	
 12. Number of segments or body sections at a section section	
 12. Number of segments or body sections	
12. Number of segments or body sectionsa 13. Number of legsnone 14. Antennae (Describe)_none 15. Colorwhite 16. Size 17. Exoskeletor/Skin (Describe) 18. Markings/Shape	
12. Number of segments or body sectionsa 13. Number of legsnone 14. Antennae (Describe)none 15. Colorwhite 16. Size	
12. Number of segments or body sectionsa 13. Number of legsnone 14. Antennae (Describe)none 15. Colorwhite 16. Size 17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) 18. Markings/Shape A. Appendages B. Body	
12. Number of segments or body sectionsa 13. Number of legsnone 14. Antennae (Describe)_none 15. Colorwhite 16. Size	
12. Number of segments or body sectionsa 13. Number of legsnone 14. Antennae (Describe)none 15. Colorwhite 16. Size 17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) 18. Markings/Shape A. Appendages B. Body	
12. Number of segments or body sectionsa 13. Number of legsnone 14. Antennae (Describe)none 15. Colorwhite 16. Size 17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) 18. Markings/Shape A Appendages B. Body C. Head D. Wings	
12. Number of segments or body sectionsa 13. Number of legsnone 14. Antennae (Describe)none 15. Colorwhite 16. Size	
12. Number of segments or body sectionsa 13. Number of legsnone 14. Antennae (Describe)none 15. Colorwhite 16. Size	
12. Number of segments or body sectionsa 13. Number of legsnone 14. Antennae (Describe)none 15. Colorwhite 16. Size 17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) 18. Markings/Shape A Appendages B. Body C. Head D. Wings Behavior 19. Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) 20. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc.	
12. Number of segments or body sectionsa 13. Number of legsnone 14. Antennae (Describe)none 15. Colorwhite 16. Size 17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) 18. Markings/Shape A. Appendages B. Body C. Head D. Wings Behavior 19. Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) 20. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc 21. Symbiotic relationships (Is there another	animal or plant this creature
12. Number of segments or body sectionsa 13. Number of legsnone 14. Antennae (Describe)none 15. Colorwhite 16. Size 17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) 18. Markings/Shape A Appendages B. Body C. Head D. Wings Behavior 19. Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) 20. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc.	animal or plant this creature
12. Number of segments or body sectionsa 13. Number of legsnone 14. Antennae (Describe)none 15. Colorwhite 16. Size 17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) 18. Markings/Shape A. Appendages B. Body C. Head D. Wings Behavior 19. Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) 20. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc 21. Symbiotic relationships (Is there another must live near?)	animal or plant this creature
12. Number of segments or body sectionsa 13. Number of legsnone 14. Antennae (Describe)none 15. Colorwhite 16. Size	animal or plant this creature
12. Number of segments or body sectionsa 13. Number of legsnone 14. Antennae (Describe)none 15. Colorwhite 16. Size 17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) 18. Markings/Shape A. Appendages B. Body C. Head D. Wings Behavior 19. Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) 20. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc 21. Symbiotic relationships (Is there another must live near?)	animal or plant this creature

24.	Breeding Conditions
25.	Male/Female Differences
26	Food/Feeding Habits Specific foods vegetation
27.	Specific foodsvegetation Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etcherbivore Food source(s)
29.	Fascinating Facts
30.	
31.	
its	Adaptations your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet needs. List at least three ways. a native segmented worm
2	
3	
4	
5	

	Inverteb	rates		
1.		Animalia		
		Arthropoda		
3.	Class	Insecta		
4.	Order	Orthoptera		
5.	Family	Acrididae		
6.	Genus			
7.	Species			Common Name Grasshopper
	Section of I			adow) <u>all habitats</u> g, etc.) terrestrial
10.	. Description	of "Home"		
11.	. Needs/Pre	ferences <u>adequat</u>	e herbacious	s cover and food supply
13.	Number of Number of	legs <u>six</u>	sections <u>thr</u>	ee the short-homed species
15.	Coloro	reen, brown, gray		
		o two inches or more		
	Exoskeleto Markings	on/Skin (Describe) /Shape	tough layer	
	A. Append	•	as on some	species
	C. Head			
	D. Wings_	two pa	airs	
19.	Behavio Periods of	r Activity (Time of Day	y/Night) (davtime
20.	Lives alone	e, colonies, pairs, et	c	usually alone
21.		relationships (Is th near?)		animal or plant this creature
22.	Reprodu Livebearing	uction g or Egg Laying	egg laver	
		ent (complete incor		

incomplete metamorphosis
24. Breeding Conditions eggs laid 5- 4 at a time, in a pod, which is
25. Male/Female Differences
25. Male/Female Differences
Food/Feeding Habits
26. Specific foods many species of grasses and forbs
27. Camivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. herbivore
28. Food source(s)
Fascinating Facts
29
30
31
Adaptations
In your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to mee
its needs. List at least three ways.
1. they can "sing" by rubbing the hind legs against the front wings
O they can fly to accome danger
2. they can fly to escape danger
3. they can fly to escape predators
S. They can my to escape products

	Kingdom Animalia	
2.	Phylum Arthropoda	
3.	Class Insecta	
4.	Order Orthoptera	
5.	Family Tettigoniidae	
6.	Genus	Common NameKatvdid
7.	Species	1,41,70,0
	Primary Habitat Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, mea	
Э.	Actual Location (soil, tree, beneath rotted log	, etc.) terrestrial
10.	. Description of "Home" on plants, trees, sh	rubs
11.	. Needs/Preferences <u>green leaves</u>	
- 30		
(A. V.)	Physical Characteristics	
	. Number of segments or body sections three	20
13.	Number of legs six	
	Antennae (Describe) extremely long	
	Color <u>green</u>	
	Cine 4.4.7E	
	Size14-75 mm	
	Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) hard	
	Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) hard Markings/Shape	
	Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) hard Markings/Shape A Appendages	
	Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) hard Markings/Shape A. Appendages B. Body	
	Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) hard Markings/Shape A. Appendages B. Body C. Head	
	Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) hard Markings/Shape A. Appendages B. Body	
18.	Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) hard Markings/Shape A. Appendages B. Body C. Head D. Wings	
18.	Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) hard Markings/Shape A. Appendages B. Body C. Head D. Wings Behavior	
18.	Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) hard Markings/Shape A. Appendages B. Body C. Head D. Wings Behavior Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) bot	h day and night
19. 20.	Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) hard Markings/Shape A. Appendages B. Body C. Head D. Wings Behavior	h day and night o specific preferences animal or plant this creature
19. 20.	Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) hard Markings/Shape A Appendages B. Body C. Head D. Wings Behavior Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) bot Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. varies; n Symbiotic relationships (Is there another a must live near?)	h day and night o specific preferences animal or plant this creature
19. 20. 21.	Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) hard Markings/Shape A. Appendages_ B. Body_ C. Head_ D. Wings_ Behavior Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) bot Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. varies; n Symbiotic relationships (Is there another a must live near?) Reproduction	h day and night o specific preferences animal or plant this creature
19. 20. 21.	Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) hard Markings/Shape A. Appendages_ B. Body_ C. Head_ D. Wings_ Behavior Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) bot Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. varies: n Symbiotic relationships (Is there another a must live near?) Reproduction Livebearing or Egg Laying egg layers	h day and night o specific preferences animal or plant this creature
19. 20. 21.	Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) hard Markings/Shape A. Appendages_ B. Body_ C. Head_ D. Wings_ Behavior Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) bot Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. varies; n Symbiotic relationships (Is there another a must live near?) Reproduction	h day and night o specific preferences animal or plant this creature

24.	Breeding Conditions eggs laid in plant tissues
<u>25.</u>	Male/Female Differences
	Food/Feeding Habits
26.	Specific foods green leaves, stems, flower parts
27.	Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. herbivore
	Food source(s) plants
	Fascinating Facts
30	
1	Adaptations
	your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet
its	needs. List at least three ways.
1	they can "sing" to one another providing identification during
	courtship and mating
2	strong wings for flight to various food sources
3	flight to escape enemies

Katydid 2077



<u>invertebrates</u>	
1. Kingdom <u>Animalia</u>	
2. Phylum Arthropoda	
3. Class Insecta	7. 6.
4. Order <u>Coleoptera</u>	人 人 人
E Camille Cassinallida	
5. Family Coccinellidae	
6. Genus	
o. danas	
7. Species	Common Name Ladybug
Primary Habitat	
8. Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, mead	dow) <u>varied</u>
9. Actual Location (soil, tree, beneath rotted log,	etc.) frequent
leaves, stems, and flowers	
10. Description of "Home"	
44 Nacio/Dudanasas to the total	
11. Needs/Preferences wherever favorite food	s are located
21	
Physical Characteristics	
12. Number of segments or body sections thr13. Number of legs six	
14. Antennae (Describe) short. club. 3-6-se	amontod
15. Color vellow, orange or red with black ma	rkings of block with
vellow to reddish markings	MINGS OF DIRCK WILL
16. Size 0.8 - 10.0 mm	
17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) hard	
18. Markings/Shape	
A. Appendages	
B. Body broadly oval to nearly spherical	
C. Head partly or completely concealed to	ov pronotum
D. Wings front wings are bordered cases	for hind wings; various
numbers of spots, depending or	species, on front wings
	•
Behavior	
19. Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) usu	ally daytime
20. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc	
21. Symbiotic relationships (Is there another a	nimal or plant this
creature must live near?)	•

	Reproduction
22.	Livebearing or Egg Laying egg layer
23.	Development (complete, incomplete metamorphosis, etc.)
	complete metamorphosis with resting pupal stage
24.	Breeding Conditions during the growing season
25.	Male/Female Differences
	Food/Feeding Habits
26.	Specific foods and scale insects
27.	Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. <u>carnivore</u>
28.	Food source(s)
	Fascinating Facts
29.	
30.	
31.	
	Adaptations
In '	your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet
its	needs. List at least three ways.
1	females enhance genetic variability by selecting mates based on
	rarer colors
2	when threatened, they retract their legs and antennae into their
	dome-shaped shields, like a turtle
3	larvae release distasteful chemicals when ruptured which can gum
_	up an enemy's antennae and mouth
4	adults release the same substance from their knee joints when
	iniured

	Invertebrates							
1.	Kingdom Animalia							
2.	PhylumArthropoda							
3.	Class Insecta							
4.	OrderLepidoptera							
5.	Family Danaidae							
6.	Genus Danaus Command Name Advantage (III)							
7.	Species Danaus plexiopus							
8.	Primary Habitat Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, meadow) all habitats							
9.	Actual location (soil, tree, beneath rotted log, etc.) terrrestrial. above ground							
10.	Description of "Home" a North American species that requires the							
	milkweed family of plants							
11.	Needs/Preferences							
·v .	Physical Characteristics							
12	Number of segments or body sections three							
13.	Number of legs six							
	4 Antennae (Describe) club is weakly swollen							
	Color bright, burnt-orange with black margins with white dots							
16.	Size3 1/2" - 4 inches							
	Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe)							
	Markings/Shape							
	A. Appendages Forelegs end in spiny knobs in females							
	B. Body							
	C. Head							
	D. Wings							
	•							
	Behavior							
19.	Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) daytime							
	Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. alone, in pairs; may migrate in							
	colonies							
21.	Symbiotic relationships (Is there another animal or plant this creature must live near?) milkweed							
	Reproduction							
	Livebearing or Egg Laying egg layer							
23.	Development (complete, incomplete metamorphosis, etc.)							

	complete metamorphosis
24.	Breeding Conditions warm weather
25	Male/Female Differences
	Wald dilab billion
	Food/Feeding Habits
26	Specific foods a variety of milkweed species
20.	Camivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. herbivore
27.	Food source(s) adults feed on pollen of different plants: immature
40.	caterpillars feed upon the leaves of the milkweed family
	Caterbillars feed about the feaves of the minkweed farming
	Fascinating Facts
òo	
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31	
O	
	Adaptations
	your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to meet
	needs. List at <u>least</u> three ways.
	they have bad-tasting body fluids, so the birds leave them alone
• •	
2.	they migrate south for better wintering conditions and north for
	better feeding sources
3.	can pollinate the rather difficult milkweed species

Monarch Butterfly



1	Invertebrates						
	Kingdom Animalia						
١.	Milgoon Australia						
^	Objektiva da vastalisada						
2.	Phylum Invertebrate						
_							
3.	Class Insecta						
4.	Order Diptera						
5.	Family Culicidae						
•							
6.	Genus						
•-							
7	Species Common Name_Mosquito						
• •							
	Primary Habitat						
0	lacksquare						
Ο.	Section of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, meadow) lowland, marsh.						
_	meadow, savanna						
9.	Actual location (soil, tree, beneath rotted log, etc.) eggs/larva -						
	water: adults - entirely aerial						
10	Description of "Home" eggs/larva/pupa - standing water, pools or						
	ponds: adults - everywhere reasonably near water source						
11.	Needs/Preferences						
	Physical Characteristics						
12	Number of segments or body sections three: head/thorax/abdomen						
	Number of legs six - segmented						
	Antonnas (Dosariba) tura ellistad						
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						
	Color tan-grey abdominal striping evident						
16	Colortan-grey abdominal striping evident						
	Size >1 cm						
17	Size >1 cm Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) chitin - fragile						
17	Size>1 cm Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe)chitin - fragile Markings/Shape						
17	Size >1 cm Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) chitin - fragile Markings/Shape A. Appendages segmented legs - may appear striped						
17	Size >1 cm Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) chitin - fragile Markings/Shape A. Appendages segmented legs - may appear striped B. Body three sections - abdomen segmented						
17	Size>1 cm Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe)chitin - fragile Markings/Shape A. Appendagessegmented legs - may appear striped B. Bodythree sections - abdomen segmented C. Headlarge eye (compound)						
17	Size >1 cm Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) chitin - fragile Markings/Shape A. Appendages segmented legs - may appear striped B. Body three sections - abdomen segmented						
17	Size>1 cm Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe)chitin - fragile Markings/Shape A. Appendagessegmented legs - may appear striped B. Bodythree sections - abdomen segmented C. Headlarge eye (compound) D. Wings single pair - elongated/delicate						
17	Size>1 cm Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe)chitin - fragile Markings/Shape A. Appendagessegmented legs - may appear striped B. Bodythree sections - abdomen segmented C. Headlarge eye (compound)						
17 18	Size >1 cm Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) chitin - fragile Markings/Shape A. Appendages segmented legs - may appear striped B. Body three sections - abdomen segmented C. Head large eye (compound) D. Wings single pair - elongated/delicate						
17 18	Size>1 cm Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe)chitin - fragile Markings/Shape A. Appendagessegmented legs - may appear striped B. Bodythree sections - abdomen segmented C. Headlarge eye (compound) D. Wings single pair - elongated/delicate						
19	Size>1 cm Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe)chitin - fragile Markings/Shape A. Appendagessegmented legs - may appear striped B. Body three sections - abdomen segmented C. Head large eve (compound) D. Wings single pair - elongated/delicate Behavior Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) most active dawn/dusk - any time other than direct sun						
17 18 19 	Size >1 cm Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe)chitin - fragile Markings/Shape A. Appendagessegmented legs - may appear striped B. Body						
17 18 19 	Size >1 cm Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe)chitin - fragile Markings/Shape A. Appendagessegmented legs - may appear striped B. Body three sections - abdomen segmented C. Head large eye (compound) D. Wings single pair - elongated/delicate Behavior Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) most active dawn/dusk - any time other than direct sun Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc mated pair - male dies Symbiotic relationships (Is there another animal or plant this						
17 18 19 	Size >1 cm Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe)chitin - fragile Markings/Shape A. Appendagessegmented legs - may appear striped B. Body						
17 18 19 	Size >1 cm Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) chitin - fragile Markings/Shape A. Appendages segmented legs - may appear striped B. Body three sections - abdomen segmented C. Head large eye (compound) D. Wings single pair - elongated/delicate Behavior Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) most active dawn/dusk - any time other than direct sun Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. mated pair - male dies Symbiotic relationships (Is there another animal or plant this creature must live near?)						
17 18 19 20 21	Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) chitin - fragile Markings/Shape A. Appendages segmented legs - may appear striped B. Body three sections - abdomen segmented C. Head large eve (compound) D. Wings single pair - elongated/delicate Behavior Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) most active dawn/dusk - any time other than direct sun Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. mated pair - male dies Symbiotic relationships (Is there another animal or plant this creature must live near?) Reproduction						
17 18 19 20 21	Size >1 cm Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe) chitin - fragile Markings/Shape A. Appendages segmented legs - may appear striped B. Body three sections - abdomen segmented C. Head large eye (compound) D. Wings single pair - elongated/delicate Behavior Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night) most active dawn/dusk - any time other than direct sun Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. mated pair - male dies Symbiotic relationships (Is there another animal or plant this creature must live near?)						

CO	nplete metamorphosis	
24. Breed	ng Conditions water (still) must be prese-	
ea	as may be laid in moist soil and will hatch when water becomes a	available
25. Male/	emale Differences <u>female - long proboscis (mouthpart)</u>	
mal	e - rudimentary mouth parts - does not eat - mates and dies	<u> </u>
Food	I/Feeding Habits	
26. Specif	ic foods blood - adult: tiny pond animals - larva	
27. Carni	ore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. camivore (larva and	
adul		
28. Food	source(s) larva - small pond creatures: adult - blood of warm-	
blood	ed animals	
	nating Facts	
	rs of diseases such as encephalitis, malaria, tularemia	
	vidence that mosquito carries AIDS	
30. <u>belor</u>	gs to same order as gnats and flies	
31		
		
	ations	
	vn words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environ	ment to meet
its needs.	List at <u>least</u> three ways.	
1		
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	·	
	11/61 1 201 EW) 1 631 PE 1211 11E B 125	
Mosquito	2285	

1. Kir	<u>/ertebrates</u>	l e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e							
	ngdom <u>Animalia</u>								
2. Phy	ylumArthropoda								
3. Cla	ass Arachnida								
4. Ord	derAraneida								
o An									
5. Fai	mily <u>Araneidae</u>								
6. Ge	nus	Common Name Orb Western Coides							
7 500	ecies	Common Name Orb Weaver Spider							
7. Spe	3Cl85								
Dr	imary Habitat								
	ction of Prairie (savanna, fen, marsh, me	eadow) all habitate							
o. 5 c	CHOIT OF Frame (Savarina, 1eri, maisii, iii	eadow) all flabitats							
9 Act	tual Location (soil, tree, beneath rotted I	og etc.) aboveground							
·		og, etc.) aboveground							
10. De	escription of "Home" a geometric web								
11. Ne	eeds/Preferences taller, rigid struc	tures to anchor its web							
·									
Pt	nysical Characteristics								
	umber of segments or body sections	two							
	ntennae (Describe) <u>none</u>								
	olor <u>light to dark brown, with five whiti</u>	sh spots forming cross							
16. Si		16. Size 1/2°, excluding legs							
	17. Exoskeleton/Skin (Describe)								
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·								
	koskeleton/Skin (Describe) larkings/Shape								
18. M A	farkings/Shape Appendages								
18. M A. B.	larkings/Shape Appendages Body large, in comparison to legs								
18. M A. B. C.	farkings/Shape Appendages Bodylarge, in comparison to legs Head								
18. M A. B. C.	farkings/Shape Appendages								
18. M A. B. C. D.	farkings/Shape Appendages Bodylarge, in comparison to legs Head Wingsnone								
18. M A. B. C. D.	Markings/Shape Appendages Bodylarge, in comparison to legs Head Wingsnone								
18. M A. B. C. D.	Markings/Shape Appendages Bodylarge, in comparison to legs Head Wingsnone								
18. M A. B. C. D.	Appendages	sually daylight							
18. M A. B. C. D. Be 19. Pe	Appendages	sually daylight lone							
18. M A. B. C. D. Be 19. Pe 20. Liv 21. S	Appendages	sually daylight lone r animal or plant this							
18. M A. B. C. D. Be 19. Pe 20. Liv 21. S	Appendageslarge, in comparison to legs Head Wingsnone Phavior Periods of Activity (Time of Day/Night)u Ves alone, colonies, pairs, etca ymbiotic relationships (Is there anothe	sually daylight lone r animal or plant this							
18. M A. B. C. D. Be 19. Pe 20. Liv 21. S	Appendages	sually daylight lone r animal or plant this							
18. M A. B. C. D. 19. Pe 20. Liv 21. S	Appendages	sually daylight lone r animal or plant this							
18. M A. B. C. D. Be 19. Pe 20. Liv 21. S	Appendages	sually daylight lone r animal or plant this							

24.	Breeding Conc. ons in autumn, 600-800 eggs are laid in a	
	silken cocoon	
25.	Male/Female Diserences	
	Food/Feeding Habits	
26.	Specific foods small invertebrates	
27.	Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore, Parasite, etc. carnivore	
	Food source(s)	
	Fascinating Facts	
29.		
30.		
31.		
	Adantationa	
	Adaptations	4
	your own words, explain how this creature has adapted to its environment to me	3 et
	needs. List at <u>least</u> three ways. webs are built in gaps between vegetation, which are likely to be	
	Park to an at the	
	uses a chemical to paralyze its prev	
۷٠		
3	each species has its specific color pattern	
Ort	Weaver 2109	

	Amphib	ians/Rept	<u>iles</u>				
1.		Animalia					
2.	Phylum	Chordata	, 				-
3.	Class	Reptilia	······································				
4.	Order	Squamata			٠.		
5.	Family	Colubridae	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				·
6.	Genus	Elaphe					
7.	Species_	Elaphe	vulpina		Common Name_	Fox Snake	
	Primary Habitat 8. Section of Prairie (savanna, forest, fen, marsh, meadow) prefers prairies; also in adjoining habitats - savanna, marsh, sedge meadow 9. a. Actual location of nesting place (tree, shrub, ground, etc.) on the ground; in a tree stump or log b. Describe nesting place eggs are deposited in a moist medium						
					cted habitat where	e it can	
	successfu	Illy carry out it	s life cycle				
	Physical Characteristics 11. Size females average 870 mm long; males average 960 mm long 12. Shape the body is very muscular						
	. Color						
14	. Identifyir	ng Marks			<u> </u>		
					ches on neck and	_	· .
					at is not slender		
	D					<u> </u>	
	D		,				
	Behavio	r	•				
15		•	av/Night ι	usually a	ctive in daylight ex	cept it	
		hunt on warm					
16					lives alone		
	Reprodu						
17	. Breeding spring		season, foo	od supply	, etc.) mating oc	curs in the	

18.	Care of young none
19.	Number of eggs and color an average of eight white eggs are laid in a
	protected cavity: the eggs hatch after 60 days of incubation
F	ood/Feeding Habits
20.	Specific food(s) feeds on small mammals such as mice and small
	rats; may feed upon bird eggs and young birds
21.	Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore <u>carnivore</u>
22.	Food source(s)
•	
F	ascinating Facts
23	this beautiful, harmless snake is a very useful constrictor, feeding
	upon small mammals
24	declining due to habitat loss
<u></u>	
25	usually destroyed because of its resemblence to rattlesnakes:
	this snake deserves full protection
	dentations
1	has a habit of vibrating its tail when alarmed; named the "hardwood rattler"
	because it makes a noise similar to the rattling of a rattlesnake
2	this behavior is performed in self-defense
3	a similar species is the Eastern milk snake
4	
5	

Western Foxsnake 2329

	Amphibians/Reptiles				_		
	Kingdom Animalia	•		-			
2.	Phylum Chordata	-					
3.	Class Amphibia	-					
4.	Order Anura	-					
5.	Family Ranidae	-					
6.	Genus Rana	•					
7.	Species Rana pipiens		Common Name_	Leopard Frog			
se 9. are	Primary Habitat 8. Section of Prairie (savanna, forest, fen, marsh, meadow) <u>prairie, marsh, sedge meadow, fens</u> 9. a. Actual location of nesting place (tree, shrub, ground, etc.) <u>a cluster of eggs are laid in a marsh</u> b. Describe nesting place <u>mating and egg laving occur in early spring</u>						
	. Needs/Preferences needs	a sunicient	amount of water t	O futilit its life cycle			
	Physical Characteristic	:S					
	. Size 65 mm average lengt		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
	. Shape a frog that has a slim						
13	. Color a green or brown bo						
1.4	<u>black-edged with p</u> . Identifying Marks	ale yellow c	or green; the spots	are often paired			
1	A. Head long with blunth	v-nointed sn	out projecting bev	ond lower jaw			
	B. Tail only in the tadpo		out projecting coy	OTTO TOWOT ISA			
	C. Feet hind legs long a	nd muscular	for jumping: webb	ped			
	D. Skin smooth: dorolate						
	Behavior . Periods of Activity - Day/Nigh	t active	during day and nic	aht, especially			
			moist conditions	-			
16	. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, et						
	Reproduction						
17	. Breeding Conditions (season,	, tood supply	/, etc.) <u>breeds in</u>	early spring			

18.	Care of young_	none	
19.	Number of eggs	and color <u>a</u>	female may lay up to 5,000 eggs
	Food/Feeding Specific food(s)	7	tes and anything that can be swallowed
	Carnivore, Omni Food source(s)		re <u>camivore: tadpoles mainly herbivores</u>
	ascinating F		er than males
		ad on the inne	er side of his thumb throughout the
	vear in early spring mate	ales inflate the	eir throats and sing to attract a
	Adaptations long legs for jum	oing and esca	ping predators
2	hind toes are wel	bbed for swim	ming
	-	shorter carnivo	e of the tadpole begins to shrink prous intestine of the terrestrial
Leo	pard Frog	2369	

<u>Amphibians/Reptiles</u>	·
1. Kingdom Animalia	
	-
2. Phylum Chordata	
•	
3. Class Reptilia	
4. Order Squamata	
]
5. Family Natricidae	
J. Farmy Handida	
6. Genus Thamnophis	
o. Genus mannopriis	
7. Species Thamnophis radix	Common Name Plains Garter Snake
7. Species Thanhophis Taux	Common Name Traine Carter Chare
Drimany Habitat	
Primary Habitat	sah maadaw)
8. Section of Prairie (savanna, forest, fen, ma	
an animal of prairie habitat	with ground ata\
9. a. Actual location of nesting place (tree, sh	
	in summer
b. Describe nesting place	
10. Needs/Preferences <u>needs prairie habita</u>	
cover for survival: also found in marsh and	ten habitats
Physical Characteristics	
11. Size 450 mm average length	
12. Shape	
13. Color a black or dark body with a medi	an stripe that is usually orange
14. Identifying Marks	
A. Head a stripe along either side of	the body: the stripe on the
	f the body, only the third and
C. Feet fourth row of scales	
D. Skin	
3. Gui	
Behavior	
	tive in devlicht
15. Periods of Activity - Day/Night most ac	
16. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. lives a	·
or in a colo	ny
Reproduction	
17. Breeding Conditions (season, food supply	y, etc.) mating occurs mainly
in enring	

18.	Care of young	none			·
19.	Number of egg	s and color	livebea	aring	
ı	Food/Feedir	ng Habit	S		
		_		marily of earthworms, frogs,	
	tadpoles, and	-			
21.	Carnivore, Om	nivore, Her	bivore <u>c</u> a	amivore	
22.	Food source(s)) moist so	<u>il where ea</u>	arthworms are easy to find;	
	f	marsh areas	<u> </u>		•
	Fascinating	Facts			
			iries: declir	ning due to habitat alteration	
	and loss	<u> </u>			
24.		d for hawks	, bitterns, h	nerons, raccoons, and other	
	camivores: inc				
25.	food web				
26.	similar species	s is the com	mon garte	r snake	
27 .	may attempt t	o bite in se	lf-defense	when alarmed: usually calms	
	down and beco				
28.	sometimes re	leases a fo	wl-smelling	fluid in self-defense	
		<u>. </u>			
1	Adaptations				
	protective color				
'	DI CICCOLITO GOIO	SANSTI			
2	adapted to dry.	medium, a	nd moist h	abitat conditions	
	feeds on a varie	ety of anims	al life		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
J	recus on a varie	Sty Of allittic	1) IIIG		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
4					
 5.					
Disi	ins Garter Snal	ka	· 2317	11/81 t 2M 58) 2 SIN 1 (186 N S 5/6)	
1 (61)	ino Garter Orla		2011		

	Amphibians/Reptiles	
1.	Kingdom_Animalia	
2	Phylum_Chordata	
2	Class Poptilis	·
J .	Class Reptilia	
4.	Order Squamata	ĺ
5.	Family Colubridae	
		1
6.	Genus Opheadrys	
٠.	Contracting Contra	
7	Species Ophoodays vermalis	Common Nama Smooth Coope Cooks
7.	Species Opheadrys vernalis	Common Name Smooth Green Snake
	.	
	Primary Habitat	
8.	Section of Prairie (savanna, forest, fen, ma	rsh, meadow)
	prairie and prairie remnants	
9.	a. Actual location of nesting place (tree, s	hrub, ground, etc.) in soil
	**************************************	, g , <u></u>
	b. Describe nesting place under objects	such as a rock or grass clumn
	The second of the stand of the standard of the	Such as a rock of grass ciumb
10	Needs/Preferences supply leastion who	ra adaguata abaltar ia available
10	. Needs/Preferences <u>sunny location whe</u>	re adequate sheller is available
		
•	Dharia da	
	Physical Characteristics	
11	. Size <u>males average 238 mm long; fer</u>	
11	•	
11 12	Size <u>males average 238 mm long; fer</u> Shape <u>slender body</u>	nales average 325 mm long
11 12 13	 Size <u>males average 238 mm long: fer</u> Shape <u>slender body</u> Color <u>a green back and a whitish, yello</u> 	nales average 325 mm long
11 12 13	 Size <u>males average 238 mm long; fer</u> Shape <u>slender body</u> Color <u>a green back and a whitish, yello</u> Identifying Marks 	nales average 325 mm long
11 12 13	 Size <u>males average 238 mm long: fer</u> Shape <u>slender body</u> Color <u>a green back and a whitish, yello</u> Identifying Marks A Head 	nales average 325 mm long
11 12 13	 Size <u>males average 238 mm long; fer</u> Shape <u>slender body</u> Color <u>a green back and a whitish, yello</u> Identifying Marks A Head B. Tail 	nales average 325 mm long
11 12 13	Size males average 238 mm long; fer Shape slender body Color a green back and a whitish, yello Identifying Marks A. Head B. Tail C. Feet	nales average 325 mm long w-tinged belly
11 12 13	 Size <u>males average 238 mm long; fer</u> Shape <u>slender body</u> Color <u>a green back and a whitish, yello</u> Identifying Marks A Head B. Tail 	nales average 325 mm long w-tinged belly
11 12 13 14	Sizemales average 238 mm long; fer Shapeslender body Colora green back and a whitish, yello Identifying Marks A Head B. Tail C. Feet D. Skin the scales are smooth an	nales average 325 mm long w-tinged belly
11 12 13 14	Size males average 238 mm long; fer Shape slender body Color a green back and a whitish, yello Identifying Marks A. Head B. Tail C. Feet	nales average 325 mm long w-tinged belly
11 12 13 14	Sizemales average 238 mm long; fer Shapeslender body Colora green back and a whitish, yello Identifying Marks A. Head B. Tail C. Feet D. Skin the scales are smooth an	nales average 325 mm long w-tinged belly
11 12 13 14	Sizemales average 238 mm long; fer Shapeslender body Colora green back and a whitish, yello Identifying Marks A Head B. Tail C. Feet D. Skin the scales are smooth an Behavior Periods of Activity - Day/Night diurnal	nales average 325 mm long w-tinged belly d are in fifteen rows
11 12 13 14	Sizemales average 238 mm long; fer Shapeslender body Colora green back and a whitish, yello Identifying Marks A. Head B. Tail C. Feet D. Skin the scales are smooth an	nales average 325 mm long w-tinged belly d are in fifteen rows
11 12 13 14	Sizemales average 238 mm long; fer Shapeslender body Colora green back and a whitish, yello Identifying Marks A. Head B. Tail C. Feet D. Skinthe scales are smooth an Behavior Periods of Activity - Day/Nightdiurnal Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etclives alone	nales average 325 mm long w-tinged belly d are in fifteen rows
11 12 13 14	Sizemales average 238 mm long; fer Shapeslender body Colora green back and a whitish, yello Identifying Marks A. Head B. Tail C. Feet D. Skinthe scales are smooth an Behavior Periods of Activity - Day/Nightdiurnal Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etclives alo Reproduction	nales average 325 mm long w-tinged belly d are in fifteen rows
11 12 13 14	Sizemales average 238 mm long: fer Shapeslender body Colora green back and a whitish, yello Identifying Marks A. Head B. Tail C. Feet D. Skinthe scales are smooth an Behavior Periods of Activity - Day/Nightdiurnal Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etclives alo Reproduction Breeding Conditions (season, food supply)	nales average 325 mm long w-tinged belly d are in fifteen rows
11 12 13 14	Sizemales average 238 mm long; fer Shapeslender body Colora green back and a whitish, yello Identifying Marks A. Head B. Tail C. Feet D. Skinthe scales are smooth an Behavior Periods of Activity - Day/Nightdiurnal Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etclives alo Reproduction	nales average 325 mm long w-tinged belly d are in fifteen rows
11 12 13 14	Sizemales average 238 mm long: fer Shapeslender body Colora green back and a whitish, yello Identifying Marks A. Head B. Tail C. Feet D. Skinthe scales are smooth an Behavior Periods of Activity - Day/Nightdiurnal Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etclives alo Reproduction Breeding Conditions (season, food supply)	nales average 325 mm long w-tinged belly d are in fifteen rows
11 12 13 14 15 16	Sizemales average 238 mm long: fer Shapeslender body Colora green back and a whitish, yello Identifying Marks A. Head B. Tail C. Feet D. Skinthe scales are smooth an Behavior Periods of Activity - Day/Nightdiurnal Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etclives alo Reproduction Breeding Conditions (season, food supply)	nales average 325 mm long w-tinged belly d are in fifteen rows ne y, etc.) mating occurs usually in

19. Number of eggs and color usually for	r or five white eggs laid in the soil
or under objects: incubation from four to tw	enty-four days
Food/Feeding Habits	
20. Specific food(s) invertebrates prefer s	oft-bodied insects such as crickets and
caterpillars: feed upon spiders	
21. Camivore, Omnivore, Herbivore cami	vore
22. Food source(s)	
	·
•	
Fascinating Facts	
23. inoffensive and docile: often climbs about	out in bushes and grass
24. generally will not survive well in captivit	y; needs a varied diet; requires
basking in direct sunlight	
25. formerly common in prairies: currently of	
loss and cannot survive where insectici	des contaminate their food supply
Adaptations	
1. a green body color on the back provides	s excellent camouflage and protection
2. a slender body provides efficient moven	nent through the dense tangle of stems
and leaves	
3. may hibemate in an ant mound	
A an afficient insect controller	
4. an efficient insect controller	
E	<u> </u>
3	
Connecto Crean Spake 0205	
Smooth Green Snake 2325	
•	mini i rif set ee ok m text i in mini

	Amphibians/Reptiles
1.	Kingdom Animalia
2.	PhylumChordata
3.	ClassAmphibia
4.	OrderCaudata
5.	Family Ambystomidae
6.	Genus Ambystoma
7.	Species Ambystoma tigrinum Common Name Tiger Salamander
8.	Primary Habitat Section of Prairie (savanna, forest, fen, marsh, meadow) prairies, savanna, open woods
9.	a. Actual location of nesting place (tree, shrub, ground, etc.)
	in water, where egg masses are laid
	b. Describe nesting place
10	Needs/Preferences needs a marsh or body of water for equilaying
	and survival of aquatic immatures from March through August in
	northern Illinois
	District Observatoristics
11	Physical Characteristics . Size our largest terrestrial salamander, reaching 10-12 inches in length
	. Slage a long, low body with four short legs and a tail
	Color black to deep brown body color with yellow spots irregular in
_	size and shape covering the body.
14	. Identifying Marks
	A. Head
	B. Tail
	C. Feet 4 feet; unwebbed (frogs and toads have webbed hind feet) D. Skin, smooth skin (reptiles have scales)
	D. Skin_smooth skin (reptiles have scales)
٠	Behavior
15	. Periods of Activity - Day/Night noctumal: overcast, rainy days
	i. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. <u>lives alone</u>
	Reproduction
1/	 Breeding Conditions (season, food supply, etc.) mates and lays eggs in spring, usually the month of March

18. Care of young none
19. Number of eggs and color_lavs from 20 to more than 100 eggs in a
ielly-like mass attached to submerged stems
jelly-like mass attached to submerged stems
Food/Feeding Habits
20. Specific food(s) feeds on any animal small enough to be swallowed
whole: readily eats earthworms and insects
21. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore carnivore
22. Food source(s)
Fascinating Facts
23. prefers a solitary existence in burrows on a prairie and
savanna
24. migrates to breeding marshes and ponds in early spring, where
eggs are deposited in clusters
25. with the destruction of prairies and more than 99% of Illinois
marshlands, this interesting amphibian is becoming less common
That stratios, this interesting ambinisting to occoming to the stration
Adaptations
1. the tiger salamander is an amphibian that has adapted to life away
from the shady forests: it can survive the intense summer heat and
2. dry winds by making its own burrows, or by using the burrows of
other animals
3
4
5
Tiger Salamander 2381

Bird Data Sheets

1.	Blue Jay	283
2.	Bobolink	285
3.	Flicker	287
4.	Goldfinch	289
5.	Grouse	291
6.	Indigo Bunting	293
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9.	Red-winged Blackbird	299
10	. Robin	301
11	. Woodcock	303
12	. Yellow Warbler	305

	Birds
4	
1.	Kingdom Animalia
_	
2.	Phylum_Chordata
3.	ClassAves
4	Order Beceriformes
4.	Order Passeriformes
5.	Family Corvidae
6	Genus Cyanocitta
٠.	CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE
-	Cassias Cuassaitte anietate Cassas Name Diverter
1.	Species Cyanocitta cristata Common Name Blue Jay
	Primary Habitat
8.	Section of Prairie (savanna, forest, fen, marsh, meadow) forest
•	
0	a. Actual location of past /trap. chaub. ground stall conference trap.
9.	a. Actual location of nest (tree, shrub, ground, etc.) coniferous tree
	or thicket
	b. Describe nest platform of twigs, bark, grass, and paper
10	. Needs/Preferences
	Discolaria Observatoria il co
	Physical Characteristics
11	. Size 11 - 12 1/2" (30 cm)
	. Shape
	Color (Note difference between male and female) light blue and white
	pale-gray underparts
	. Identifying Marks
	A. Head <u>crest</u>
	B. Tail <u>bright blue with white spots</u>
	C. Feet
	C. Feet D. Beak
	U. Deak
	Behavior ,
15	. Periods of Activity - Day/Night day
	Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. <u>companies or loose flocks</u>
. ~	. The transfer of the party of the transfer of
	Dammada akt a
	Reproduction
17	. Breeding Conditions (season, food supply, etc.)
10	
	Clare of Voling I male teeds mate and voling
IC	. Care of young male feeds mate and young

19. Number of eggs and color 4 to 6 eggs - olive or buff with brown spots
Food/Fooding Hobits
Food/Feeding Habits
20. Specific food(s) nuts. vegetable matter, acoms, beechnuts
21. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore omnivore
22. Food source(s) spiders, snails, salamanders, tree frogs, cocoons,
mice, eggs of other birds
Song
23. Description tull-ull call raucous jay-jay
Fascinating Facts
24. screams at hawks, cats, and snakes
25. will appropriate robin nests
26. will attack and kill larger birds such as woodpeckers
Adaptations
1. will settle around man
2
3
4
5

_	
ī. ř	Sirds Kingdom_Animalia
2. F	Phylum_Chordata
3. C	Class Aves
4.: (OrderPasseriformes
5. F	amily <u>lcteridae</u>
6. (Genus <u>Dolichonyx</u>
7. \$	Species Dolichonyx oryzivorus Common Name Bobolink
8. \$	Primary Habitat Section of Prairie (savanna, forest, fen, marsh, meadow) meadow and marshes
9. 8	a. Actual location of nest (tree, shrub, ground, etc.) ground
- t	Describe nest weed stems, lined with fine grasses
10.	Needs/Preferences
-	
	Physical Characteristics
	Size 6-8" (15-20 cm)
12.	Shape
13.	Color (Note difference between Male and Female) female is yellowish
_	with dark stripes: male white patches on back and wings
14.	Identifying Marks
	A. Head buff with dark stripes
	B. Tail
	B. Tail C. Feet
	B. Tail
 15	B. Tail C. Feet D. Beaksmall and conical
15.	B. Tail
15.	B. Tail C. Feet D. Beaksmall and conical
15. 16.	B. Tail
15. 16.	B. Tail
15. 16. 17.	B. Tail

19. N	- -	d color <u>4-7 brow</u>	nish eggs, spotted with	n brown and
F	ood/Feeding I			-
21. C 22. F	Carnivore, Omnivore Food source(s) <u>se</u>	e, Herbivore <u>omn</u> eds. caterpillars. gr	ivore asshoppers, beetles	
	ong Description <u>a meta</u>	ullic "clink"		
24		000 miles from winte	er quarters to summer	
26				
1. <u>f</u>			meadows	·
J				
Bobo	olink 1317			

<u>Birds</u>	
1. Kingdom Animalia	
2. Phylum Chordata	
3. Class Aves	
	·
4. Order Piciformes	
5. Family Picidae	·
6. Genus Colaptes	
7. Species Colaptes cafer	Common Name_Flicker
Primary Habitat	
8. Section of Prairie (savanna, forest, fen,	marsh, meadow) savanna.
forest	
9. a. Actual location of nest (tree, shrub, g	round, etc.) tree or gate-
post or telephone pole (cavity)	
b. Describe nest chips line the nest	
40 Nonda/Destaurance forms and autours	
10. Needs/Preferences farms and cutover	WOODS
Dhysical Characteristics	•
Physical Characteristics	
11. Size 12 1/2 - 14" (30 cm)	
12. Shape	and formula \ male has nod
13. Color (Note difference between male a	and remaie) male has red
moustache (nape)	
14. Identifying Marks	a and threat
A. Head <u>brownish gray on cheeks</u>	s and throat
B. Tail white rump	
C. Feet 3 front: 1 back - perching D. Beak long curved	
D. Beak long.curved	
Behavior	
15. Periods of Activity - Day/Night day	
16. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. pair	<u> </u>

Reproduction 17. Breeding Conditions (season, food supply, etc.)
18. Care of young male helps incubate - taking the night shift
19. Number of eggs and color 6 to 8 white eggs
Food/Feeding Habits
20. Specific food(s) insects
21. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore omnivore
22. Food source(s) ants. grasshoppers. berries. acorn. beetles. larvae
Song 23. Description explosive - "clap" - loud - wicka - wicka
Fascinating Facts 24. male drums on a hollow trunk to warn off rivals and to inform his mate
25. only woodpeckers that feed on the ground
00
26
Adaptations 1. will accept a bird box
2
3
Northern Flicker 1509

Birds	
1. Kingdom Animalia	
<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>	
2. Phylum Chordata	
3. Class Aves	[
4. Order Passeriformes	1
4. Order Taboument	·
5. Family Fringillidae	.
5. Family Indinidae	
6. Genus Spinus	
o. Gerius <u>Opirius</u>	
7. Species Spinus tristis	Common Name Goldfinch
7. Species Opinus Mono	
Primary Habitat	
O Coation of Projeto (coverns forest for mar	sh meadow) hushy thickets
8. Section of Prairie (savanna, forest, fen, mar	Sil, meadow) <u>odony mioroto</u>
weedy grasslands, forest 9., a. Actual location of nest (tree, shrub, grounds)	ed etc.) upright fork of a
	id, etc.) upright fork of a
small sapling or a shrub	ports atring, and plant
b. Describe nest well-made cup of grass. t	bark strips, and plant
down	
10. Needs/Preferences	
Physical Characteristics	
11. Size 4 1/2 - 5" (11-14 cm)	
12. Shape	
13. Color (Note difference between Male and	
vellow with a white rump, black forehead, when we will be a white rump.	nite edges on black
wings and tail	
14. Identifying Marks	
A. Head	
B. Tail black	
C. Feet	
D. Beak	
Behavior	
15. Periods of Activity - Day/Night day	
16. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. flocks	
8	
Reproduction	
17. Breeding Conditions (season, food supply	, etc.) <u>midsummer - late</u>
summer when seeds are available	

19. Numbe	er of eggs and col	or <u>4 or 5 pale blue eggs</u>	
	Feeding Hab	its	·
21. Camivo	ore, Omnivore, He	erbivore herbivore	
Song			·
23. Descrip	otion <u>sweet call</u>	: per-chic-o-ree	
	nating Facts	ause they nest so late	
			 ·
26			
2			
3			
Goldfinch	1297		

Birds 1. Kingdom Animalia	
2. Phylum Chordata	
3. Class Aves	
4. Order <u>Galliformes</u>	
5. Family Tetraonidae	
6. Genus Bonasa	
7. Species Bonasa umbellus (Common Name Grouse
Primary Habitat 8. Section of Prairie (savanna, forest, fen, marsh farmlands, pastures 9. a. Actual location of nest (tree, shrub, ground)	
o. a. Actual location of flest (tree, striat), ground	, etc.) <u>Ground</u>
b. Describe nest_shallow depression lined w	ith leaves and concealed
under bushes	
10. Needs/Preferences	
Physical Characteristics	
11. Size 16-19" (40-48 cm) 12. Shape	
 Color (Note difference between male and fer black ruffs 	nale) brown
14. Identifying Marks A. Head	
B. Tail fan-shaped, black banded	
C. Feet	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
D. Beak	
Behavior	
15. Periods of Activity - Day/Night day	
16. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc	
Reproduction 17. Breeding Conditions (season, food supply, et	c.)
16. Cale of young	

	Number of eggs and color <u>8-11 pinkish-buff eggs: plain</u> spotted with dull wn
	Food/Feeding Habits Specific food(s)
_	Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore
23.	Song Description female - soft hen-like clucks Fascinating Facts
<u>25.</u>	male sits on a log and beats wings, creating a drumming sound highly esteemed game birds
1	Adaptations Grouse grow comb-like rows of bristles on toes, which serve as nowshoes
3	

<u>Birds</u> -	
1. Kingdom Animalia	
2. Phylum Chordata	
3. Class Aves	
4. Order <u>Passeriformes</u>	
5. Family <u>Fringillidae</u>	
6. Genus Passerina	·
7. Species Passerina cyanea	
	Common Name Indigo Bunting
meadow, forest edge, pastures, fields 9. a. Actual location of nest (tree, shrub, gr	arsh, meadow)ound, etc.)ground or shrubstems and dead leaves
b. Describe fiest a wover cub or grass	Sterris and dead leaves
10. Needs/Preferences	
Physical Characteristics 11. Size 5 1/4 - 5 3/4" (14 cm) 12. Shape	
Physical Characteristics 11. Size 5 1/4 - 5 3/4" (14 cm) 12. Shape 13. Color (Note difference between male a	nd female) male - vivid blue
Physical Characteristics 11. Size 5 1/4 - 5 3/4" (14 cm) 12. Shape 13. Color (Note difference between male a female - brown with paler, streaked un	nd female) male - vivid blue
Physical Characteristics 11. Size 5 1/4 - 5 3/4" (14 cm) 12. Shape 13. Color (Note difference between male a female - brown with paler, streaked undated the streaked undated	nd female) <u>male - vivid blue</u> demarts
Physical Characteristics 11. Size 5 1/4 - 5 3/4" (14 cm) 12. Shape 13. Color (Note difference between male a female - brown with paler, streaked undays the streaked undays and the streaked undays are streaked undays. 14. Identifying Marks A. Head B. Tail	nd female) <u>male - vivid blue</u> demarts
Physical Characteristics 11. Size 5 1/4 - 5 3/4" (14 cm) 12. Shape 13. Color (Note difference between male a female - brown with paler, streaked under the streake	nd female) <u>male - vivid blue</u> demarts
Physical Characteristics 11. Size 5 1/4 - 5 3/4" (14 cm) 12. Shape 13. Color (Note difference between male a female - brown with paler, streaked under the	nd female) <u>male - vivid blue</u> demarts
Physical Characteristics 11. Size 5 1/4 - 5 3/4" (14 cm) 12. Shape 13. Color (Note difference between male a female - brown with paler, streaked under the streake	nd female) male - vivid blue demarts
Physical Characteristics 11. Size 5 1/4 - 5 3/4" (14 cm) 12. Shape 13. Color (Note difference between male a female - brown with paler, streaked under the streake	nd female) male - vivid blue demarts

18. Care of young male doesn't incubate eggs, but brings food to	
female on the nest and helps feed the young	
19. Number of eggs and color_three or four bluish-white eggs	
Food/Feeding Habits	
20. Specific food(s) insects and weed seeds	
21. Camivore, Omnivore, Herbivore omnivore	
22. Food source(s) weeds	
Song	
23. Description high-pitched song: sweet-sweet, where-where, here-here, see it-	
see it	
Essainating Easts	
Fascinating Facts	
24. beneficial to the farmer and fruit grower	
25	
25	
26	
Adaptations	
1	
2	
3	
IMEN 1 SE PRET LIST SE SIN 1 INS IDE	
Indigo Bunting 1473	

<u>Birds</u>	
1. Kingdom Animalia	1
2. Phylum_Chordata	
•	
3. Class Aves	
4. Order Passeriformes	·
5. Family Icteridae	
6. Genus Sturnella	
7. Species Sturnella magna	Common Name Meadow Lark
7. 050000_0.010.00	
Primary Habitat	
8. Section of Prairie (savanna, forest, fen, marsh	meadow) meadow
plains	, meadow) meadow.
9. a. Actual location of nest (tree, shrub, ground,	eta \ around
9. a. Actual location of fiest (tree, siliub, ground,	etc.) ground
b. Describe nest hollow (like a footprint) - d	ried grasses with a
n beschoenest honovinke a londout • o	neu uiasses wiii a
lining of pine needles, horsehair - dome-sh	
lining of pine needles, horsehair - dome-sh	
lining of pine needles, horsehair - dome-sh	naped roof
_lining of pine needles, horsehair - dome-sh 10. Needs/Preferences	naped roof
lining of pine needles, horsehair - dome-sh 10. Needs/Preferences Physical Characteristics	naped roof
lining of pine needles, horsehair - dome-sh 10. Needs/Preferences Physical Characteristics 11. Size 8 1/2 - 11" (21-28 cm)	naped roof
lining of pine needles, horsehair - dome-sh 10. Needs/Preferences Physical Characteristics 11. Size 8 1/2 - 11" (21-28 cm) 12. Shape	naped roof
lining of pine needles, horsehair - dome-sh 10. Needs/Preferences Physical Characteristics 11. Size 8 1/2 - 11" (21-28 cm)	naped roof
lining of pine needles, horsehair - dome-sh 10. Needs/Preferences Physical Characteristics 11. Size 8 1/2 - 11" (21-28 cm) 12. Shape	naped roof nale)yellow throat:
lining of pine needles. horsehair - dome-sh 10. Needs/Preferences	naped roof nale)yellow throat:
lining of pine needles, horsehair - dome-sh 10. Needs/Preferences Physical Characteristics 11. Size 8 1/2 - 11" (21-28 cm) 12. Shape 13. Color (Note difference between male and fer brownish-streaked; bold black "V" on the brea	naped roof nale)yellow throat:
lining of pine needles, horsehair - dome-sh 10. Needs/Preferences Physical Characteristics 11. Size 8 1/2 - 11" (21-28 cm) 12. Shape 13. Color (Note difference between male and fer brownish-streaked; bold black "V" on the brea 14. Identifying Marks A. Head brown	naped roof male)yellow throat:
lining of pine needles, horsehair - dome-sh 10. Needs/Preferences Physical Characteristics 11. Size 8 1/2 - 11" (21-28 cm) 12. Shape 13. Color (Note difference between male and fer brownish-streaked; bold black "V" on the brea 14. Identifying Marks A. Head brown B. Tail stubby with white feathers	naped roof nale) yellow throat:
lining of pine needles, horsehair - dome-sh 10. Needs/Preferences Physical Characteristics 11. Size 8 1/2 - 11" (21-28 cm) 12. Shape 13. Color (Note difference between male and fer brownish-streaked; bold black "V" on the brea 14. Identifying Marks A. Head brown	naped roof nale) yellow throat:
lining of pine needles, horsehair - dome-sh 10. Needs/Preferences Physical Characteristics 11. Size 8 1/2 - 11" (21-28 cm) 12. Shape 13. Color (Note difference between male and fer brownish-streaked; bold black "V" on the brea 14. Identifying Marks A Head brown B. Tail stubby with white feathers C. Feet	naped roof nale) yellow throat:
lining of pine needles, horsehair - dome-sh 10. Needs/Preferences Physical Characteristics 11. Size 8 1/2 - 11" (21-28 cm) 12. Shape 13. Color (Note difference between male and fer brownish-streaked; bold black "V" on the brea 14. Identifying Marks A. Head brown B. Tail stubby with white feathers C. Feet D. Beak	naped roof nale) yellow throat:
lining of pine needles, horsehair - dome-sh 10. Needs/Preferences Physical Characteristics 11. Size 8 1/2 - 11" (21-28 cm) 12. Shape 13. Color (Note difference between male and fer brownish-streaked; bold black "V" on the brea 14. Identifying Marks A. Head brown B. Tail stubby with white feathers C. Feet D. Beak Behavior	naped roof nale) yellow throat:
lining of pine needles, horsehair - dome-sh 10. Needs/Preferences Physical Characteristics 11. Size 8 1/2 - 11" (21-28 cm) 12. Shape 13. Color (Note difference between male and fer brownish-streaked; bold black "V" on the brea 14. Identifying Marks A. Head brown B. Tail stubby with white feathers C. Feet D. Beak Behavior 15. Periods of Activity - Day/Night day	naped roof nale) yellow throat:
lining of pine needles, horsehair - dome-sh 10. Needs/Preferences Physical Characteristics 11. Size 8 1/2 - 11" (21-28 cm) 12. Shape 13. Color (Note difference between male and fer brownish-streaked; bold black "V" on the brea 14. Identifying Marks A. Head brown B. Tail stubby with white feathers C. Feet D. Beak Behavior	naped roof nale) yellow throat:
lining of pine needles, horsehair - dome-sh 10. Needs/Preferences Physical Characteristics 11. Size8 1/2 - 11" (21-28 cm) 12. Shape 13. Color (Note difference between male and fer brownish-streaked; bold black "V" on the brea 14. Identifying Marks A. Headbrown B. Tailstubby with white feathers C. Feet D. Beak Behavior 15. Periods of Activity - Day/Nightday 16. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etcflocks	naped roof nale) yellow throat:
lining of pine needles, horsehair - dome-sh 10. Needs/Preferences Physical Characteristics 11. Size 8 1/2 - 11" (21-28 cm) 12. Shape 13. Color (Note difference between male and fer brownish-streaked; bold black "V" on the brea 14. Identifying Marks A. Head brown B. Tail stubby with white feathers C. Feet D. Beak Behavior 15. Periods of Activity - Day/Night day 16. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. flocks Reproduction	nale) vellow throat:
lining of pine needles, horsehair - dome-sh 10. Needs/Preferences Physical Characteristics 11. Size8 1/2 - 11" (21-28 cm) 12. Shape 13. Color (Note difference between male and fer brownish-streaked; bold black "V" on the brea 14. Identifying Marks A. Headbrown B. Tailstubby with white feathers C. Feet D. Beak Behavior 15. Periods of Activity - Day/Nightday 16. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etcflocks	nale) vellow throat:
lining of pine needles, horsehair - dome-sh 10. Needs/Preferences Physical Characteristics 11. Size 8 1/2 - 11" (21-28 cm) 12. Shape 13. Color (Note difference between male and fer brownish-streaked; bold black "V" on the bread 14. Identifying Marks A. Head brown B. Tail stubby with white feathers C. Feet D. Beak Behavior 15. Periods of Activity - Day/Night day 16. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. flocks Reproduction 17. Breeding Conditions (season, food supply, etc.)	nale) vellow throat:
lining of pine needles, horsehair - dome-sh 10. Needs/Preferences Physical Characteristics 11. Size 8 1/2 - 11" (21-28 cm) 12. Shape 13. Color (Note difference between male and fer brownish-streaked; bold black "V" on the brea 14. Identifying Marks A. Head brown B. Tail stubby with white feathers C. Feet D. Beak Behavior 15. Periods of Activity - Day/Night day 16. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc. flocks Reproduction	nale) vellow throat:

19. Number of eggs and color 3 to 7 white splotched with brown and lavender
Food/Feeding Habits
20. Specific food(s) insects - cutworms, caterpillars, beetles, grass- hoppers, grubs
21. Camivore, Omnivore, Herbivore <u>camivore primarily</u>
22. Food source(s) weed seeds, waste grain
Song 23. Description sweet, plaintive whistle: tee-you, tee-yair
Fascinating Facts 24. polygamy is not unusual
25. youngsters (birds) demolish their nest
26. song is used in Hollywood soundtracks
Adaptations 1
2
3
4
5

Birds	
1. Kingdom_Animalia	·
T. Kingdon - Arminana	
2. Phylum Chordata	
z. Trysam	
3. Class Aves	
0. 0k35 <u>/1/05</u>	
4. OrderFalcniformes	
4. Order Falchillomies	
5 Family Assistridas	
5. Family Accipitridae	
6 Conve Butes	
6. Genus Buteo	
7 Species Butes ismaissesis (Common Name. Dad tailed bloods
7. Species Buteo jamaicensis (Common Name_Red-tailed Hawk
Drimant Habitat	
Primary Habitat	
8. Section of Prairie (savanna, forest, fen, marsh,	, meadow) <u>forest</u>
adjacent to open country	
9. a. Actual location of nest (tree, shrub, ground,	, etc.) tall tree or rocky
ledge	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
b. Describe nest substantial structure of stic	
bark and bits of fresh green vegetation	<u> </u>
10. Needs/Preferences	
	·
Physical Characteristics	
11. Size 18-25" (46-63 cm)	
12. Shape stocky	
13. Color (Note difference between male and fer	nale) whitish breast
14. Identifying Marks	
A. Head	
B. Tail rust-colored	
C Foot play	
D. Pools hoolsed	
D. Deak nooked	
Debaules	
Behavior	
15. Periods of Activity - Day/Night	
15. Periods of Activity - Day/Night16. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc.?	
Reproduction	
17. Breeding Conditions (season, food supply, etc.	c.)
(111111)	
18. Care of young	

Red-tailed Hawk 1533	
Fascinating Facts	
Song 23. Description high-pitch	ed descending scream with a horse quality
22. Food source(s)	
21 Camiyore Omniyore H	lerbivore <u>camivore</u>
Food/Feeding Hab 20. Specific food(s) small	
19. Number of eggs and co	plor 2 or 3 brown-spotted white eggs

	<u>Birds</u>			
	Kingdom Animalia			
	J			
2.	Phylum Chordata			
3.	Class Aves			·

4.	Order Passeriforme	es ·		
.*				
5 .	Family Icteridae			
_	Carrie Appleire			
6.	Genus Agelaius			
7	Species Agelaius ph	oppiopus	Common Name_	Red-winged
/.	Species Ageialus bii	Oetiiceus	Common reame_	Blackbird
	Primary Habitat		-	DidoRond
	Section of Prairie (savani	na forest fen mar	sh. meadow)	
٥.	savanna and marsh, sw			
9.	a. Actual location of nest			
•		. (,		
	b. Describe nest ba	sket of rushes, fille	d in with peat or	
	rott	en wood, with a lini	ng of fine grasses	
10	. Needs/Preferences			
_				
	Physical Character			
	. Size 7 - 9.5* (17	'-24 cm)		
	Shape			
13	3. Color (Note difference to		- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ack with
	red epaulets bordered i	n yellow or butt: ter	nale is brown	
	. Identifying Marks			
	A. Head			
	B. Tail			
	C. Feet			
	D. Beak			
	Behavior			
1 =		, Nlicht		
10	i. Periods of Activity - Day/	oire eta estenias	or flooks	
10	6. Lives alone, colonies, p	airs, etc. <u>colorlies</u>	OF HOCKS	
	Danzaduction			
	Reproduction	and and	ata \	
1/	7. Breeding Conditions (se			
-	2 or 3 broods a year			
18	 Care of young only fe 	male	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , 	

19. Number of eggs and color3 to 5 bluish-green eggs
Food/Feeding Habits 20. Specific food(s) weed seeds and waste grain
21. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore herbivore
22. Food source(s) plants
Song
23. Description gurgling ok-a-lee
Fascinating Facts 24. monogamy is the rule
25. half the fledglings do not survive - due to mink, foxes.
weasels, water snakes 26. male boldly attacks crows and hawks that try to invade
20
Adaptations 1
2
3
Red-winged Blackbird 1545

	Birds Kingdom	Animalia				
	•		•		-	
2.	Phylum	Chordata				
3.	Class	Aves				
4.	Order	Passeriformes		· .		
5.	Family	Thurdidae	•			
6.	Genus	Turdus				
7.	Species	Turdus migratorius	•	Common Name Robin		
	woodland.	Prairie (savanna, forest, agricultural land		, meadow) forest (open).		
	a. Actual lo ledge or wi		ub, grouna,	etc.) tree or on a		
	b. Describe	nest_well-made cup or		orced with grass and		
10	twigs, lined	with softer grasses	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
10	. Neeus/Fiel	ererices				
		Characteristics '-11" (23-28 cm)				
12	. Shape					
13				nale) gray above head		
	and tall big Identifying A. Head		n remales			
	C. Feet					
	D. Beak	·				
		Activity - Day/Night	dav			
	Reproduc Breeding C		l supply, etc	:.)		
18.	18. Care of young					

19. Number of eggs and color 3-5 blue eggs
Food/Feeding Habits
20. Specific food(s) berries, worms, seeds
21. Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore omnivore
22. Food source(s)
Song
23. Description series of rich caroling notes rising and falling in pitch:
cheer-up cheerily, cheer-up cheerily
Fascinating Facts 24
25
26
Adaptations
1
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2
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4
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	Birds					1	
		Animalia				i	
1.	Kingdom_	Animalia -		-		İ	
						*	
2.	Phylum	Chordata		-		İ	
				·			
3.	Class	Aves				1	
-	0.200			•			
4	Oider	Observateliferen					
4.	Order	Charadriiform	ies	-			
5.	Family	Scolopacidae	<u> </u>			1	
	-						
6	Genus	Philohela					
٠.	40,,40			•		,	
-	Cassias	Dhilabala	i		Common Name, Woodcook		
1.	Species_	Philohela	minor		Common Name Woodcock	 	
	Primary	/ Habitat					
8.	Section o	f Prairie (sava	nna, forest, fe	n, marsh	, meadow) moist wood-		
	lands or	•		·			
۵			et (tree shruh	ground	etc.) ground		
٠.,	a. Actual	iocation of he	st (t. 00; 5: 11 db)	, ground,	eto.) <u>Ground</u>	 	
	h Deseri				1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
	D. Descrii	b. Describe nest_dead leaves or rushes					
10	. Needs/P						
10	. Needs/P						
10	. Needs/P						
10	 	references					
	Physica	references	eristics				
11	Physica . Size1	references	eristics				
11 12	Physica . Size1 . Shape	references al Characte 1" (28 cm)	eristics				
11 12	Physica . Size1 . Shape	references al Characte 1" (28 cm)	eristics				
11 12	Physica . Size1 . Shape 3. Color (N	referencesal Characte 1" (28 cm)	eristics between mal				
11 12 13	Physica Size_1 Shape_ Color (N dead le	references al Characte 1" (28 cm) lote difference af" pattern abo	eristics between mal				
11 12 13	Physica Size 1 Shape Color (N dead le	references al Characte 1* (28 cm) lote difference af* pattern aboung Marks	eristics between mal				
11 12 13	Physica Size_1 Shape_ Color (National lead lead lead lead lead lead lead le	references al Characte 1" (28 cm) lote difference eaf pattern aboung Marks	eristics between mal	e and fer	nale) <u>rufous below</u>		
11 12 13	Physica Size_1 Shape_ Color (National lead lead lead lead lead lead lead le	references al Characte 1" (28 cm) lote difference eaf" pattern aboung Marks ead ii	eristics between mal	e and fer	nale) rufous below		
11 12 13	Physica Size_1 Shape_ Color (National lead lead lead lead lead lead lead le	references al Characte 1* (28 cm) lote difference af* pattern aboung Marks ead il	eristics between mal	e and fer	nale) rufous below		
11 12 13	Physica Size_1 Shape_ Color (National lead lead lead lead lead lead lead le	references al Characte 1* (28 cm) lote difference af* pattern aboung Marks ead il	eristics between mal	e and fer	nale) rufous below		
11 12 13	Physica Size_1 Shape_ Color (National lead lead lead lead lead lead lead le	references al Characte 1* (28 cm) lote difference af* pattern aboung Marks ead il	eristics between mal	e and fer	nale) rufous below		
11 12 13	Physica Size1 Shape_ Color (National Physical	references	between mal	e and fer	nale) rufous below		
11 12 13	Physica Size1 Shape_ Color (National Physical	references	between mal	e and fer	nale) rufous below		
11 12 13 14	Physica Size1 Shape_ Color (Nate of the dead let) Identifying A. He B. Ta C. Fe D. Be Behavio	references al Characte 1" (28 cm) lote difference eaf pattern aboung Marks ead ii eeteak_long of Activity - Day	between mal	e and fer	nale) rufous below		
11 12 13 14	Physica Size1 Shape_ Color (Nate of the dead let) Identifying A. He B. Ta C. Fe D. Be Behavio	references	between mal	e and fer	nale) rufous below		
11 12 13 14	Physica Size1 Shape_ Color (Nata dead lead) Identifyith A. Head B. Ta C. Fead D. Bead Behavior C. Periods (Color) C. Lives alcohology	al Characte 1" (28 cm) lote difference af pattern aboung Marks ead ii eet eak long of Activity - Day one, colonies, p	between mal	e and fer	nale) rufous below		
11 12 13 14	Physica Size1 Shape_ Color (Nate of the dead let) Identifying A. He B. Ta C. Fe D. Be Behavio	al Characte 1" (28 cm) lote difference af pattern aboung Marks ead ii eet eak long of Activity - Day one, colonies, p	between mal	e and fer	nale) rufous below		
11 12 13 14	Physica Size1 Shape_ Color (N dead le Identifyi A. He B. Ta C. Fe D. Be Behavio Periods (S. Lives alc	references al Characte 1* (28 cm) lote difference eaf* pattern aboung Marks ead ii eeteak_long of Activity - Day one, colonies, p	between maleve //Nightday airs, etc	e and fer	nale) rufous below		
11 12 13 14	Physica Size1 Shape_ Color (N dead le Identifyi A. He B. Ta C. Fe D. Be Behavio Periods (S. Lives alc	references al Characte 1* (28 cm) lote difference eaf* pattern aboung Marks ead ii eeteak_long of Activity - Day one, colonies, p	between maleve //Nightday airs, etc	e and fer	nale) rufous below		
11 12 13 14	Physica Size1 Shape_ Color (Nate of the shape of the sh	references al Characte 1" (28 cm) lote difference eaf pattern aboung Marks ead ii eet eak_long of Activity - Day one, colonies, p uction g Conditions (s	between maleve //Nightday airs, etc	e and fer	nale) rufous below		

19. Number of e	eggs and color <u>4 brown-spotted buff eggs</u>	
	ding Habits d(s) earthworms, insect larvae	· · · · · ·
21. Carnivore, C 22. Food source	Omnivore, Herbivore <u>carnivore</u> e(s) <u>occasionally vegetable matter</u>	
Song 23. Description_	loud buzzy beep similar to nighthawk	
	r aerial courtship flights	
26		
Adaptation	ns	
2		
3		
Woodcock	1633	***************************************

Birds 1. Kingdom Animalia					
2. Phylum Chordata					
3. Class Aves					
4. Order Passeriformes					
5. Family Parulidas					
6. Genus <u>Dendroica</u>					
7. Species <u>Dendroica petechia</u>	Common Name Yellow Warbier				
Primary Habitat 8. Section of Prairie (savanna, forest, fen, marsh, meadow) thickets along streams 9. a. Actual location of nest (tree, shrub, ground, etc.) upright fork in a small sapling b. Describe nestwell-made cup of bark, plant fibers					
10. Needs/Preferences Physical Characteristics					
11. Size 4.5 - 5" (11-13 cm)					
12. Shape13. Color (Note difference between male an	d female) bright yellow with				
a light olive green tinge on back: male has					
14. Identifying Marks	•				
A. Head B. Tail					
C. Feet					
D. Beak <u>sharp</u>					
Behavior 15. Periods of Activity - Day/Night day					
16. Lives alone, colonies, pairs, etc.? pairs					
Reproduction 17. Breeding Conditions (season, food supply	y, etc.)				
19. Cam of young					
18. Care of young					

19.	Number of eggs and color <u>4- ale blue eggs thickly spotted w/ brown</u>	
	ood/Feeding Habits Specific food(s) spiders, caterpillars, scale insects	
	Carnivore, Omnivore, Herbivore <u>carnivore</u> food source(s)	_ _ _
	ong Description bright and musical - sweet-sweet	
	ascinating Facts most widespread of the warblers	
25	one of the principal victims of the cowbird	_
26		_ _
1	daptations nests in mangroves in tropical areas - may have a chestnut fiead or crown patch	
3		_
Yell	w Warbler 1649	